

LABEL, IN PART: "Carmel Brand Kosher Chicken Fat (Schmaltz) with added onions and vegetable shortening."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, chicken fat, had been in part omitted.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Chicken Fat (Schmaltz)" was false and misleading since the product contained only 23 percent chicken fat.

DISPOSITION: December 17, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a charitable institution, for use and consumption by the inmates.

POULTRY

19946. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 420 Pounds * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33881. Sample No. 49521-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 22, 1952, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 6, 7, and 8, 1952, by the B & B Poultry Co., from Norma, N. J.

PRODUCT: 420 pounds of dressed poultry in 6 crates at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (5), the article was in whole or in part the product of a diseased animal.

DISPOSITION: October 31, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that samples of the product be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration and that the remainder be destroyed.

19947. Adulteration of canned fricassee of chicken wings. U. S. v. 228 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33973. Sample No. 35970-L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 30, 1952, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 13, 1952, by the Banquet Canning Co., from Marshall, Mo.

PRODUCT: 228 cases, each containing 12 3-pound, 2-ounce cans, of fricassee of chicken wings at Toledo, Ohio.

LABEL, IN PART: "Ready to Serve Banquet Fricassee of Chicken Wings * * * Net Weight 3 Lbs. 2 Oz."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance.

DISPOSITION: October 14, 1952. F. M. Stamper, owner and operator of the Banquet Canning Division of the F. M. Stamper Co., Marshall, Mo., having admitted that the product was adulterated, judgment was entered in which the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The product was segregated, with the result that 38 cans of the product were found unfit and were destroyed.

SPICES, FLAVORS, AND SEASONING MATERIALS

19948. Adulteration of paprika. U. S. v. 2 Barrels, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34049. Sample No. 46414-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 27, 1952, Southern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 13, 1951, from Spain.

PRODUCT: 2 barrels and 17 110-pound sacks of paprika at Houston, Tex.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and insect parts. The product was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: December 12, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

19949. Adulteration of chilies. U. S. v. 300 Bags * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30369. Sample No. 91997-K.)

LIBEL FILED: January 3, 1951, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about December 12, 1949, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 300 bags of chilies at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of moldy chilies. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: March 5, 1951. The Farmers Chemical Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

On June 2, 1952, an amended decree was entered, which provided for the extraction of oleoresins for use solely in the production of drugs for external use, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

19950. Adulteration and misbranding of salad dressing. U. S. v. 12 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 34022. Sample No. 48698-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 17, 1952, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 11, 1952, by Mrs. Dave McCleod, from Milltown, Wis.

PRODUCT: 12 cases, each containing 24 8-ounce bottles, of salad dressing at St. Paul, Minn. Examination showed that the article had the appearance and consistency of french dressing and that it contained less than 35 percent by weight of vegetable oil.

LABEL, IN PART: "Dixie Lodge Salad Dressing * * * Made By J. A. Steele Dixie Lodge, Balsam Lake, Wis."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vegetable oil, had been in part omitted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for french dressing since it contained less than 35 percent by weight of vegetable oil; and, Section 403 (g) (2), the product purported to be french dressing, a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations, and it failed to bear the name of the food, "French Dressing."

DISPOSITION: December 19, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions, for food purposes only.